

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

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RICHARD JAMES SIMPSON,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 1:09-cv-1168

v.

Honorable Paul L. Maloney

GEORGE PRAMSTALLER et al.,

Defendants.

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**OPINION DENYING LEAVE  
TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS* - THREE STRIKES**

Plaintiff Richard James Simpson, a prisoner incarcerated at Muskegon Correctional Facility, filed a complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff seeks leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Because Plaintiff has filed at least three lawsuits that were dismissed as frivolous, malicious or for failure to state a claim, he is barred from proceeding *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). The Court will order Plaintiff to pay the \$350.00 civil action filing fee within twenty-eight (28) days of this opinion and accompanying order, and if Plaintiff fails to do so, the Court will order that his action be dismissed without prejudice. Even if the case is dismissed, Plaintiff will be responsible for payment of the \$350.00 filing fee in accordance with *In re Alea*, 286 F.3d 378, 380-81 (6th Cir. 2002).

**Discussion**

The Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), Pub. L. No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (1996), which was enacted on April 26, 1996, amended the procedural rules governing a prisoner's

request for the privilege of proceeding *in forma pauperis*. As the Sixth Circuit has stated, the PLRA was “aimed at the skyrocketing numbers of claims filed by prisoners – many of which are meritless – and the corresponding burden those filings have placed on the federal courts.” *Hampton v. Hobbs*, 106 F.3d 1281, 1286 (6th Cir. 1997). For that reason, Congress put into place economic incentives to prompt a prisoner to “stop and think” before filing a complaint. *Id.* For example, a prisoner is liable for the civil action filing fee, and if the prisoner qualifies to proceed *in forma pauperis*, the prisoner may pay the fee through partial payments as outlined in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b). The constitutionality of the fee requirements of the PLRA has been upheld by the Sixth Circuit. *Id.* at 1288.

In addition, another provision reinforces the “stop and think” aspect of the PLRA by preventing a prisoner from proceeding *in forma pauperis* when the prisoner repeatedly files meritless lawsuits. Known as the “three-strikes” rule, the provision states:

In no event shall a prisoner bring a civil action or appeal a judgment in a civil action or proceeding under [the section governing proceedings *in forma pauperis*] if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). The statutory restriction “[i]n no event,” found in § 1915(g), is express and unequivocal. The statute does allow an exception for a prisoner who is “under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” The Sixth Circuit has upheld the constitutionality of the “three-strikes” rule against arguments that it violates equal protection, the right of access to the courts, and due process, and that it constitutes a bill of attainder and is *ex post facto* legislation. *Wilson v. Yaklich*, 148 F.3d

596, 604-06 (6th Cir.1998); accord *Rodriguez v. Cook*, 169 F.3d 1176, 1178-82 (9th Cir. 1999); *Rivera v. Allin*, 144 F.3d 719, 723-26 (11th Cir. 1998); *Carson v. Johnson*, 112 F.3d 818, 821-22 (5th Cir. 1997).

Plaintiff has been an active litigant in the federal courts in Michigan. In more than three of Plaintiff's lawsuits, the Court entered dismissals on the grounds that they were frivolous or failed to state a claim. See *Simpson v. Caruso et al.*, No. 1:09-cv-245 (W.D. Mich. Apr. 14, 2009); *Simpson v. Brown et al.*, No. 2:89-cv-72373 (E.D. Mich. June 7, 1990); *Simpson v. Flint Journal et al.*, No. 2:89-cv-73057 (E.D. Mich. Nov. 15, 1989). Although two of the dismissals were entered before enactment of the PLRA on April 26, 1996, the dismissals nevertheless count as strikes. See *Wilson*, 148 F.3d at 604. In addition, Plaintiff previously was denied leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in this Court because he has three strikes. See *Simpson v. Prison Health Servs., Inc. et al.*, No. 1:09-cv-824 (W.D. Mich. Sept. 28, 2009); *Simpson v. Correctional Medical Servs., Inc. et al.*, No. 1:09-cv-926 (W.D. Mich. Sept. 10, 2009); *Simpson v. Correctional Medical Servs., Inc. et al.*, No. 1:09-cv-809 (W.D. Mich. Sept. 10, 2009).

Plaintiff makes several arguments why he should be allowed to proceed *in forma pauperis* under the imminent danger exception of 1915(g). First, he argues that Defendants have failed to treat his skin condition, folliculitis, with the medications prescribed by an MDOC doctor in 1991 and that the substitute treatments they have offered are inadequate. He contends that Defendants' failure to adequately treat the condition constitutes deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs. Plaintiff suggests that, because the alleged conduct clearly violated the Eighth Amendment, he should not be barred from recovering for his injuries.

As the Court previously concluded, however, the statute clearly bars granting pauper status – even on a complaint raising meritorious claims – unless the complaint falls under the exception for an inmate under “imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Plaintiff fails to allege either serious physical injury or that the serious physical injury is imminent in this case.

Although Congress also did not define “serious physical injury,” various courts have interpreted the meaning of the phrase. In *Ibrahim v. District of Columbia*, 464 F.3d 3, 7 (D.C. Cir. 2006), the D.C. Circuit concluded that a “chronic disease that could result in serious harm or even death constitutes “serious physical injury.”” *Id.* Similarly, in *Brown v. Johnson*, 387 F.3d 1344, 1350 (11th Cir. 2004), the Eleventh Circuit found that HIV and Hepatitis C, both chronic and potentially fatal diseases, met the “serious physical injury” requirement. Moreover, in *Ciarpaglini v. Saini*, 352 F.3d 328, 330 (7th Cir. 2003), the Seventh Circuit recognized that “heart palpitations, chest pains, labored breathing, choking sensations, and paralysis in . . . legs and back” resulting from a denial of medication constituted a serious physical injury. *Id.* The Eighth Circuit also has addressed the question, concluding that a spreading infection in the mouth that resulted from a lack of proper dental treatment amounted to a serious physical injury. *McAlphin v. Toney*, 281 F.3d 709, 710 (8th Cir. 2002).

Plaintiff’s alleged serious physical injury is a skin rash that, while irritating and uncomfortable at times, falls short of the sort of conditions that threaten serious harm or death found in *Ibrahim*, *Brown*, *Ciarpaglini*, and *McAlphin*. It is apparent from Plaintiff’s complaint and attachments that Plaintiff has been seen regularly by medical personnel and has been prescribed a variety of skin treatments. While he may not be entirely satisfied with the efficacy of the treatments,

his skin condition has not gone untreated and is not sufficiently dangerous or impairing to constitute “serious physical injury” as other courts have defined it.

Further, Plaintiff fails to allege that any worsened skin condition is “imminent.” As with “serious physical injury,” Congress did not define “imminent danger” in the PLRA. It did, however, choose to use the word “imminent,” a word that conveys the idea of immediacy. “Imminent” is “Near at hand . . . impending; on the point of happening; threatening, menacing, perilous. Something which is threatening to happen at once, something close at hand, something to happen upon the instant . . . and on the point of happening.” BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY, 514-15 (6th ed. 1991). “Imminent” is also defined as “ready to take place, near at hand, impending, hanging threateningly over one’s head, menacingly near.” WEBSTER’S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, 1130 (1976). “Imminent danger” is “such an appearance of threatened and impending injury as would put a reasonable and prudent man to his instant defense.” BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY, 515 (6th ed. 1991).

In a recent decision, the Sixth Circuit recognized the standard adopted by other circuit courts:

While the Sixth Circuit has not defined the term “imminent danger” for purposes of this section, other Circuits have held that to meet the requirement, the threat or prison condition “must be real and proximate” and the danger of serious physical injury must exist at the time the complaint is filed. *See, e.g., Ciarpaglini v. Saini*, 352 F.3d 328, 330 (7th Cir.2003); *Abdul-Akbar v. McKelvie*, 239 F.3d 307, 313 (3d Cir.2001) (en banc). Thus a prisoner’s assertion that he or she faced danger in the past is insufficient to invoke the exception. *Id.*

*Rittner v. Kinder*, 290 F. App’x 796, 797-98 (6th Cir. 2008).

The attachments to Plaintiff’s complaint indicate that he has been living with his condition for nearly twenty years and that the condition has flared and subsided on numerous

occasions – none of which presented a significant risk of harm to Plaintiff. Plaintiff does not allege any real or proximate danger that the skin condition is likely to become something more serious. As a consequence, Plaintiff fails to demonstrate that any serious physical injury is imminent. For both reasons, Plaintiff falls outside the scope of the imminent danger exception.

As a second reason why he should be allowed to proceed *in forma pauperis* under § 1915(g), Plaintiff argues that one of the cases counted by the Court as a strike, *Simpson v. Caruso et al.*, No. 1:09-cv-245 (W.D. Mich. Apr. 14, 2009), is not properly counted because his appeal from the decision remains pending. The Court rejects Plaintiff’s argument. The plain language of the statute defines a strike as “an *action or appeal* in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted . . . .” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) (emphasis added). The legislature plainly contemplated that the dismissal of an action was itself a strike. Moreover, the statute does not provide an exception for a dismissal that has been appealed. Congress could have included such an exception, but elected not to do so. Moreover, a judgment of dismissal by a district court is final and should be given full effect, unless stayed upon appeal. FED. R. CIV. P. 62; *see also National Labor Rel. Bd. v. Cincinnati Bronze, Inc.*, 829 F.2d 585, 588 (6th Cir. 1987) (pendency of an appeal does not disturb finality of a judgment). Plaintiff has not obtained a stay of the dismissal.

Further, to accept Plaintiff’s interpretation would undermine the very purpose of the legislation, by permitting a prisoner to continue filing new cases during the entire period (perhaps years) in which his last strike remained on appeal, even if that appeal was utterly frivolous. Indeed, Plaintiff provides the perfect example of why such an interpretation is at odds with both the language and the intent of the statute. Since dismissal of his third strike in April 2009, Plaintiff has been a

litigation-generating machine. He has filed eight additional cases in this Court during that period, and he has filed numerous cases in the Eastern District of Michigan, some of which have been transferred to this Court. At this time, Plaintiff has four cases pending in this Court, in all of which he alleges that he is in imminent danger of serious physical injury in relation to four distinct medical conditions. *See Simpson v. Prison Health Servs., Inc. et al.*, No. 1:09-cv-1064 (W.D. Mich.); *Simpson v. Corr. Med. Servs, Inc. et al*, No. 1:09-cv-1066 (W.D. Mich.); *Simpson v. Prison Health Servs., Inc. et al.*, No. 1:09-cv-1167 (W.D. Mich.); *Simpson v. Pramstaller et al.*, 1:09-cv-1168 (W.D. Mich.). Failure to apply the rule to Plaintiff would seriously undermine the efficacy of the three-strikes rule. In any event, on January 8, 2009, the Michigan Court of Appeals issued an order affirming the dismissal of Plaintiff's third-strike. *See Simpson v. Caruso*, No. 09-1596, slip ord. (6th Cir. Jan. 8, 2010). While mandate has not yet issued, it is apparent that Plaintiff's third strike will be affirmed.

As his third basis for disputing denial of pauper status under the three-strikes rule, Plaintiff complains that his first two strikes should not be counted against him as he had been sent to a prison in Reno, Nevada and could not challenge the adverse ruling. Plaintiff's argument is frivolous. Even if his representations are true, the cases, which were decided in 1989 and 1990 are long since final and cannot be collaterally attacked here.

For all these reasons, § 1915(g) prohibits Plaintiff from proceeding *in forma pauperis* in this action. Plaintiff has twenty-eight (28) days from the date of entry of this order to pay the entire civil action filing fee, which is \$350.00. When Plaintiff pays his filing fee, the Court will screen his complaint as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915A and 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(c). If Plaintiff fails

to pay the filing fee within the 28-day period, his case will be dismissed without prejudice, but he will continue to be responsible for payment of the \$350.00 filing fee.

Dated: January 15, 2010

/s/ Paul L. Maloney  
Paul L. Maloney  
Chief United States District Judge

**SEND REMITTANCES TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:**

Clerk, U.S. District Court  
399 Federal Building  
110 Michigan Street, NW  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

**All checks or other forms of payment shall be payable to “Clerk, U.S. District Court.”**